# **Rail Shipments**

## Rail Waybill Data, 1988-1992

#### **Abstract**

This database contains public-use, aggregate, non-confidential rail shipment data such as origin and destination points, type of commodity, number of cars, tons, revenue, length of haul, participating railroads, and interchange locations. The data are based on the Carload Waybill Sample, which is a proprietary sample of freight waybills that were submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission (now the Surface Transportation Board) by Class I Railroads.

#### Source of Data

Class I Railroads.

#### **Attributes**

Geographic Coverage of Data: U.S. Class I

Railroads

Time Span of Data Source: 1988-1992

First Developed: 1994 Media: CD-ROM

### **Sponsoring Organization**

U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics

### **Availability**

CD-ROM: DOT/Bureau of Transportation Statistics, 400 7th Street, SW, Room 3430, Washington, DC 20590; (202) 366-3282;

Fax: (202) 366-3640.

Internet: www.bts.gov

# Contact for Additional Information

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## Rail Shipments From and To Idaho, 1994 \*

Originated within Idaho: major commodities shipped by rail, ranked by weight			
Commodity	Tonnage	Percent of state total	
Farm products	3,455,170	28	
Lumber or wood products	3,005,825	24	
Nonmetallic minerals	2,663,724	22	
Food products	1,667,532	14	
Chemicals	1,054,720	9	

Terminated within Idaho: major commodities shipped by rail, ranked by weight			
Commodity	Tonnage	Percent of state total	
Nonmetallic minerals	2,799,933	41	
Farm products	1,141,456	17	
Chemicals	846,420	12	
Petroleum or coal products	534,464	8	
Lumber or wood products	463,225	7	

<sup>\*</sup>The five largest (by tonnage terminated and originated) of the 36 two-digit Standard Transportation Commodity Code groupings, and the percentage that commodity represents of all tonnage handled within the state.

SOURCE: Rail Waybill Data, compiled by the DOT Surface Transportation Board (formerly part of the Interstate Commerce Commission) and the DOT Federal Railroad Administration (Washington, DC: 1996).